Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 5/8/2001

GAIN Report #EG1011

Egypt

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2001

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Report Highlights:
Sunflower and soybean areas declined while total bean and meal imports increased in 2000. US soybean meal exports to Egypt increased by about 16%, but Argentina's soybean market share dropped by 22%. Soybean imports are expected to increase significantly in the future due to an anticipatied opening of new crushing facilities in Alexandria and Damiatta. Total oil imports decreassed by 23% in 2000 and further decline is expected next year.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Cairo [EG1], EG

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Oilseeds

Area Planted and Yields

Cottonseed, by far continues to be the major oilseed crop in Egypt and it is looked at as a by-product of cotton production. Soybean and sunflower are the other oilseed crops. For the second year in a row, both sunflowerseed for oil production and soybean area declined drastically from 7,000 HA in 1999 to 4,000 HA in 2000, and from 1000 HA to about 500 HA respectively. The decline in the soybeans area was mostly due to the low price paid to farmers compared to other alternative crops, in addition to the availability of lowe- priced imported soybean meal. The decline in the sunflower area is attributable to the closing of the sole private sector company that crushes sunflower seeds in Egypt due to financial problems. As a result, farmers switched to growing other crops this year because returns from sunflower seed was low. Some farmers were forced to sell their crop at a discount price to the only remaining sunflowerseed crushing facility which is publically owned.

In MY 2000/01 cotton area planted , also declined by about 18 percent than the area planted in MY 1999/2000. However, estimates for MY 2001/2002 for both cotton area and production are expected to be about 29% higher than the MY 2000/2001. Also , about 1000 HA of canola (rape seed) is being cultivated in the new reclaimed land (New Valley project).

Consumption and Utilization:

With the decline in oilseed production and the weak financial condition of most private sector companies, only about 40 percent of total crushing capacity is currently being utilized in Egypt. Egypt's annual oilseed crushing capacity is currently estimated at 1.2 million tons, but most crushing facilities are outdated. About 75 percent of this capacity is controlled by public sector companies. The remaining share is controlled by private sector firms, including three companies that have been repossessed by banks. The private sector company in Alexandria which constructed a modern soybean crushing plant with a total crushing capacity of 5000 MT/day has not started operation. However, company officials say that the facility will open before the end of 2001. The crushing capacity of this facility is estimated at 800,000 MT of soybean meal and 200,000 MT of crude soybean oil during the first year of operation. In addition to this modern crushing plant, there are two smaller private sector soybean and cottonseed crushing facilities. One in Alexandria with a total crushing capacity of 400 MT/day of soybeans or 250 MT/day of cottonseed, respectively. The second plant is under construction in the port city of Damiatta. This facility is expected to have an estimated annual crushing capacity of 400,000 MTof soybeans and is expected to become operational by the end of 2001.

As a result of the significant decline in sunflowerseed supply both local and imports, soybeans consumption has increased to offset this decline. Total soybean consumption in MY 2000/2001 is estimated at 218,000 MT as compared to 134,000 MT in MY 1999/2000. Of this amount, about 193,000 MT was crushed and the balance was used in the production of both full-fat soybean and soyfood products.

Trade and Prices

Egypt has not been a significant importer of oilseeds in the recent years. The importation of cottonseed is

prohibited because MOA Plant Quarantine officials are concerned about the introduction of boll weevil and other pests into Egyptian agriculture as well as concerns about mixing imported seed verities with Egyptian cotton varieties. Sunflowerseed imports in MY 2000/2001 were zero and no imports are expected to take place in MY 2001/2002 because there is only one sunflowerseed crushing facility in the country and that facility closed its doors this year due to financial difficulties. In MY 2000/2001 Egypt imported 213,000 MT of soybeans, as compared to 115,000 MT in MY 1999/2000. Soybean imports in MY 2001/2002, are expected to increase to 300,000 MT due to the anticipated start of the new private sector crushing plant in Damiatta. This estimate will be significantly higher when the new plant in Alexandria becomes operational.

In CY 2000, Egypt imported 135,000 MT of soybeans from the U.S. at an average price of $ 217/MT C&F, and the balance was imported mostly from China at an average price $ 228/MT. U.S. soybean exports usually have price advantage during August -January , while other suppliers, particularly Argentina, are mor competitive during Feb-July.

Tariffs

For soybeans, sunflower seed, linseed, palm kernel, and sesame seed, the tariff rate is one percent. For castor seed, copra, and rapeseed, the rate is 5 percent. For ground nuts, the rate is 30 percent.

OIL MEALS

Production

Cottonseed meal output in MY 2000/2001 decreased as a result of the decline in cotton production. However, cottonseed meal production in My 20001/02 is expected to increase by 38% as a result of an expected increase in cotton area. Soybean meal production in MY 2000/2001 is likely to be higher than MY 1999/2000 because of the anticipated increase in imports of soybeans for cruching. For 20001/2002 soybean meal production is expected to increase to 225,000 MT, due to the expected opening of the new soybean crushing plant in Damiatta and perhaps partial operation for the one in Alexandria.

Meal Consumption and Utilization

During 2000 and thus far in 2001, demand for meal has been strong. Domestic beef and buffalo production is picking up due to the restriction imposed on imported frozen beef and life cattle because of BSE and FMD concerns. Moreover, poultry production is thought to be operating at a minimum of 80% capacity, largely due to an increase in local meat prices. Most cottonseed meal production is utilized by the public sector feed mills for the production of livestock feed. Soybean meal is mostly utilized in poultry rations (90 percent), and very small amounts of sunflowerseed meal is used in livestock feed. In MY 2000/2001, total soybean meal consumption is estimated to increase to about 1.1 MMT, compared to 840,000 MT in 1999/2000. In MY 2001/2002, total soybean meal consumption is expected to increase to about 1.12 MMT due to increased demand in poultry and livestock sectors.

Trade and Prices

Soybean meal continues to be the only meal imported into Egypt. In CY 2000, total soybean meal imports are

estimated 983,000 MT, or about 18 percent above the 1999 level. The increase was primarily due to an expansion in both poultry and livestock sectors during 2000. U.S. soybean meal exports to Egypt increased 16 percent to 225,000 MT in 2000, while Argentina's market share dropped to 47% in CY 2000 as compared to about 74% in 1999. Soybean meal imports in 2001 are expected to decline by about 3 percent and further decline is expected in 2002 due to the expected opening of new crushing facilities in Alexandria and Damiatta. U.S. soybean meal is currently being imported at $182/MT C&F for 44% protein and $200/MT for 48% protein, compared to $208/MT/C&F for 44% and $220/MT/C&F for 48% protein in MY 1999/2000. The current C&F price for soybean meal from Argentina is between $2 to $3 /MT less than the U.S soybean meal.

Oilseed meal and cake extracted from vegetable oilseeds are subjected to an import duty of 10 percent.

OIL

Production

The major oil produced in Egypt is cottonseed oil. Domestic production of cottonseed oil in 2000 fell to 47,000 MT from 60,000 MT in 1999 due a decrease in cotton production. Production in 2001 is expected to rebound and reach 62,000 MT. However, soybean oil production increased to 35,000 MT in 2000 from 19,000 MT in 1999 due to the increase in soybean imports and the large price gap between sun and soy oil. Production of soybean oil in 2001 is expected to jump to about 115,400 MT with the anticipated operation of the new plants in Damiatta and possibly partial operation of the plant in Alexandria before the end of 2001. Sunflowerseed oil production has been decreasing drastically over the last three years and the only private company in this sector (Sila) went out of business. As a result, sunflowerseed oil production in 2000 decreased to about 1,000 MT, and further reduction is expected in 2001.

Although there is no local production of palm oil, there are a number of private sector palm oil processors and distributors in Egypt. Essentially, all palm oil is delivered in refined form and requires minimal processing before being packaged for local sale. Most of the aformationed companies concentrate on the production of ghee.

Total Egyptian refining capacity for vegetable seed oils and palm oil, is currently estimated at about 1.4 million MT, of which 672,000 MT is publically owned and the remaining share is controlled by the private sector. So far, due to the continued decrease in oilseed availability, both public and private sector companies are refining imported crude oils.

Consumption

About 60 percent of the country's total edible oil supply is refined by FIHC and destined for human consumption. The remaining share is refined by the private sector. About two-thirds of all palm oil is used for household and institutional purposes, and the reminder is used for the production of ghee (shortening). Soybean oil consumption is now the leading consumer oil in Egypt. Soybean oil consumption increased from 181,000 MT in 1999 to 257,000 MT in 2000, while the consumption of both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil dropped from 71,000 MT and 223,000 MT respectively, in 1999 to 55,000 MT and 54,000 MT, respectively, in 2000. Although, consumption of palm oil decreased from 325,000 MT in 1999 to 269,000 MT in 2000, palm oil continues to maintain its market share among other consumed oils, be it for human consumption or industrial use. Palm stearin is imported mainly as a substitute for tallow in soap manufacturing.

A portion of the vegetable oil consumption in Egypt is subsidized and distributed through a ration card system. Ration card holders are allowed only 0.50 K.g /person/month at a subsidized price of LE 0.50. The price of oil marketed by private producers ranges from LE 3.75/Kg to LE 4.50 Kg. Ghee produced by the public sector currently sells at an average price of LE 7.50 for 2 Kg tin, while privately packed ghee sells for LE 8.00 per 2 Kg.

The annual per capita consumption of vegetable oil in Egypt usually averages about 12 Kg. However, per capita consumption of vegetable oils in 2000 decreased to about 10 Kg. The decrease in vegetable oils in 2000 is mainly attributed to the reduction in consumer purchasing power. Given the importance of oils in Egyptian cuisine, this low consumption figure strongly suggests that oil is often used well after its optimal life span (particularly in restaurants).

Trade and Prices

Egypt's consumption of vegetable oils is dependent on trade. During the second half of 2000, the maintenance of these imports became increasingly difficult and supplies were continuously short. This was primarily due to both a shortage of foreign exchange and to decreasing consumer purchasing power. Total Egyptian oil imports in 2000 decreased by about 23%.

In MY 2001/2002 total oil imports are expected to remain almost unchanged from 1999/2000 level. It remains to be seen how total vegetable oil supply will be affected by the anticipated operation of the two new cruching facilities in Damiatta and possibly in Alexandria. In CY 2000, public sector companies imported about 60 percent of the total vegetable oil, and the remaining share was imported by private sector companies. Crude sunflower oil is currently imported at $ 420/MT/C&F compared to an average of $390/MT/C&F during 2000. The current C&F price for crude soybean oil is $340/MT, compared to an average price of $384/MT during 2000. The current price of imported semi-refined cottonseed oil is $410 MT/C&F compared to an average price of $420/MT/C&F during 2000. Palm oil imports for both direct consumption and industrial uses decreased in 2000 due to a decrease in consumer purchasing power. In MY 2000/01 total palm oil imports decreased to 269,000 MT from 325,000 MT in MY 1999/2000.

Tariffs

Tariffs on imported seedoils are as follows:

A- For soybean, palm oil, sunflower, cotton, corn crude oil, whether or not degummed the rate for bulk is one percent; if packaged for retail, the rate is 20 percent; for any other form of packaging the rate is 5 percent.

B- For ground-nut oil, olive oil, coconut, copra, rape bulk crude oil, the rate is 5 percent, but if packaged for retail, the rate is 20 percent.
C- For linseed oil and jojoba oil crude bulk, the rate is 15 percent, while rate is 20 percent, if packaged for retail.

In addition to the above mentioned tariff rates, there is a sales tax of LE 37.4/MT imposed on imported or locally produced oil sold in the Egyptian market. Seed oil imported for distribution under the ration card system is exempt from the sales tax. For imported hydrogenated oil, an addition sales tax of LE 40/MT is added.

Cottonseed PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Cottonseed					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted (COTTON)	280	273	268	223	0	315
Area Harvested (COTTON)	280	273	268	223	0	315
Seed to Lint Ratio	6800	6700	6800	6700	0	6800
Beginning Stocks	10	10	15	10	0	5
Production	378	375	367	306	0	430
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	388	385	382	316	0	435
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	353	355	347	295	0	405
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	20	20	20	16	0	20
Total Dom. Consumption	373	375	367	311	0	425
Ending Stocks	15	10	15	5	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	388	385	382	316	0	435
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cottonseed Meal PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Cottonseed meal					

		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	353	355	347	295	0	405
Extr. Rate	0.7648725	0.8028169	0.7492795	0.830508	0	0.839506
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	270	285	260	245	0	340
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	270	285	260	245	0	340
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	270	285	260	245	0	340
Total Dom. Consumption	270	285	260	245	0	340
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	270	285	260	245	0	340
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cottonseed Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						

Commodity:	Cottonseed oil					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	353	355	347	295	0	405
Extr. Rate	0.14164	0.16901	0.16715	0.159322	0	0.160494
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	50	60	58	47	0	65
MY Imports	5	11	10	8	0	6
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	0	2	0	0	2
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	55	71	68	55	0	71
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	2	2	2	3	0	2
Food Use Dom. Consump.	53	69	66	52	0	69
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	55	71	68	55	0	71
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	55	71	68	55	0	71
Calendar Year Imports	7	11	8	10	0	8
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix (Cottonseed Oil)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	000 MT
Commodity:			Oil
Time period:			
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	5	Syria	3
Turkey	2	Greece	5
Greece	3		
Total for Others	10		8
Others not listed			
Grand Total	10		8

Soybean PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Soybean	seed				
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	20	7	6	4	0	3
Area Harvested	20	7	6	4	0	3
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	50	19	16	5	0	4
MY Imports	400	115	400	213	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	200	53	200	135	0	160
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	450	134	416	218	0	304
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	440	115	376	193	0	279
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	9	15	12	0	15
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	10	10	25	13	0	10
Total Dom. Consumption	450	134	416	218	0	304
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	450	134	416	218	0	304
Calendar Year Imports	300	150	400	213	0	400
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	120	53	200	135	0	200
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Soybean Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		seed	
Time period:			
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	53	U.S.	135
Others		Others	
Argentina	63	China	42
U.K	3	Brazil	13
		Urguay	5
		Taiwan	2
Total for Others	66		62
Others not listed	31		16
Grand Total	150		213

Soybean Meal PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean meal					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	440	115	376	193	0	279
Extr. Rate	0.818182	0.7826087	0.797872	0.8031088	0	0.8064516
Beginning Stocks	20	10	20	20	0	50
Production	360	90	300	155	0	225
MY Imports	400	760	550	983	0	950
MY Imp. from U.S.	120	190	120	225	0	200
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	780	860	870	1158	0	1225
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	760	840	830	1108	0	1125
Total Dom. Consumption	760	840	830	1108	0	1125
Ending Stocks	20	20	40	50	0	100
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	780	860	870	1158	0	1225
Calendar Year Imports	400	760	550	983	0	950
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	120	190	120	225	0	200
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix (Meal)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		Meal	
Time period:			
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	191	U.S.	225
Others		Others	
Argentina	600	Argentina	468
Brazil	15	China	166
		Australia	50
		Ecuador	39
		Uruguay	26
		Brazil	9
Total for Others	615		758
Others not listed			
Grand Total	806		983

Soybean Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Soybean oil					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	440	115	376	193	0	279
Extr. Rate	0.168182	0.1652174	0.16755	0.181347	0	0.17921
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	74	19	63	35	0	50
MY Imports	80	162	100	222	0	200
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	41	20	2	0	50
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	154	181	163	257	0	250
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	10	15	10	15	0	15
Food Use Dom. Consump.	144	166	153	242	0	235
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	154	181	163	257	0	250
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	154	181	163	257	0	250
Calendar Year Imports	80	150	100	147	0	200
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	10	41	20	41	0	50
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix (Oil)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:		oil	
Time period:			
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	41	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Argentina	41	Argentina	100
Brazil	24	Urguay	51
France	23	Germany	29
Belgium	15	Spain	18
Spain	11	Brazil	8
Norway	4	Ecuador	4
Holland	3	E.U	4
		Peru	3
Total for Others	121		217
Others not listed			3
Grand Total	162		222

Sunflowerseed Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:						
Commodity:	Sunflowerseed oil					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	5	2	2	2	0	1
Extr. Rate	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0.4
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2	1	1	1	0	0.4
MY Imports	240	222	240	53	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	50	19	50	1.4	0	4
MY Imp. from the EC	61	66	61	1.5	0	3
TOTAL SUPPLY	242	223	241	54	0	50.4
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	242	223	241	54	0	50.4
Feed Waste Dom.Consum.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	242	223	241	54	0	50.4
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	242	223	241	54	0	50.4
Calendar Year Imports	230	220	230	53	0	50
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	20	19	20	0	0	4
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix (Oil)

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:			Oil
Time period:			
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	19	U.S.	1.4
Others		Others	
Argentina	129	Argentina	34
Switzerland	30	Russia	10.8
Turkey	21	Australia	3
Ukraine	8	Ukraine	2.2
Malaysia	4	France	1.5
Syria	4		
Russia	3		
Total for Others	199		51.5
Others not listed	4		0.1
Grand Total	222		53

Palm Oil PSD Table

PSD Table						
Country:	Egypt					
Commodity:	Oil, Palm					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/99		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	300	325	300	269	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	300	325	300	269	0	300
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum.	90	110	90	90	0	100
Food Use Dom. Consump.	210	215	210	179	0	200
Feed Seed Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	300	325	300	269	0	300
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	300	325	300	269	0	300
Calendar Year Imports	330	300	290	300	0	290
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0